UNITED NATIONS **E**

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/2001/43/Add.1
27 March 2001

ENGLISH ONLY*

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 9

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD

Report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan submitted by Mr. Kamal Hossain, Special Rapporteur, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/18

Addendum

1. This addendum to my fifth report has become necessary in order to incorporate information about matters relevant to the human rights situation in Afghanistan as a result of developments which have taken place since the report was finalized in mid-January, when that information was not available. It relates to reports of gross violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law, including summary execution of civilians, alleged to have been committed by both of the warring parties. There have also been significantly increased flows of new refugees into Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in the last few months and a deepening of the humanitarian crisis.

Summary executions and massacres

2. I received a letter dated 1 February 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva in which it was reported that Taliban forces, in the course of military offensives in the provinces of Takhar and Kunduz, had engaged in mass killings of innocent civilians around 23 January 2001. It was alleged that the victims were found buried in two mass graves and a list of the names of victims in the villages of Bagh Zakheera, Rustaq and Mamayee was enclosed.

* The annexes are reproduced in the original languages only.

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3. By a letter dated 19 February 2001 addressed to the Human Rights Commission, the Taliban authorities reported that following an attack on the town of Bamyan by the opposition forces, crimes and genocide had been committed upon entry into the town by those forces.

4. On 26 February 2001, I wrote letters to the Taliban authorities and the Islamic State of Afghanistan forwarding the reports received containing the above allegations and seeking their comments.

5. The Islamic State, by its letter dated 6 March 2001, denied the allegations regarding the killing of civilians in Bamyan and suggested that I carry out an on-site inquiry into these allegations. In that letter, they also reported that there had been a massacre of several hundred civilians by the Taliban in the Yakawlang district of Bamyan province and suggested that I visit Yakawlang to make inquiries.

6. The Taliban authorities, by their letter dated 19 March 2001, denied the allegations regarding summary executions levelled against them in the letter dated 6 March 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic State. Copies of the two letters are annexed to the present document, along with copies of other relevant communications.

7. The reports of summary executions and massacres are a source of mounting concern as in recent years the continued conflict and the taking and retaking of particular areas by the warring parties have resulted in massacres involving reprisal killings and summary executions. A recurrent pattern is manifest from the (not exhaustive) list of such occurrences reported over the last four-year period, as follows: Mazar-i-Sharif/Dasht-i-Laili (Shebergan) in May 1997; Mazar-i-Sharif Airport (Qezelabad) in September 1997; Qaysar in December 1997; Mazar-i-Sharif in August 1998; Kayan valley in August 1998; Bamyan in May 1999; Shamali plains in August 1999; Khwaja Ghar in Takhar province in September 1999; Ghostandi in Sar-i-Pul province in January 2000; Robatak in Samangan province in May 2000; Taloqan in Takhar province in September 2000; Yakawlang in Bamyan province in January 2001; Khwaja Ghar in Takhar province in January 2001; and Bamyan in February 2001.

8. Widespread concern has been expressed at the massacres and summary executions reportedly carried out by one or other of the warring parties at different sites. On 19 January 2001, the United Nations Secretary-General issued a statement expressing concern about "numerous credible reports" that civilians were deliberately targeted and killed in Yakawlang. The Secretary-General called on the Taliban to take "immediate steps to control their forces", adding that the reports required "prompt investigation" and that those responsible should "be brought to justice".

9. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in her statement published on 16 February 2001, called for an international investigation into massacres and other serious abuses committed by warring parties in Afghanistan, including the reported summary execution of over 100 civilians by Taliban forces in Yakawlang district of Bamyan province in January 2001, in the following terms: "In view of the pattern of repeated massive violations of human rights and humanitarian law, I call upon the international community to establish an independent international inquiry into the massacres and other grave human rights violations committed by parties to the armed conflict in Afghanistan."

10. It is now increasingly recognized that the impunity enjoyed by those who have been responsible for ordering and carrying out the massacres and summary executions and the absence of accountability for such gross violations of human rights and grave breaches of humanitarian law has contributed to the repeated occurrence of such violations. There is thus a growing opinion that in order to deter and prevent the occurrence of such atrocities, an effective international initiative is called for not only to document, denounce and then cut the sinews of war (arms supplies, external financial support, linkages with drug warlord) but also to expose and hold to account those responsible for war crimes, breaches of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights. International cooperation would be needed to deny impunity and enforce accountability by developing mechanisms to undertake full investigation to gather evidence and to identify those responsible in order that they may be brought to justice.

11. The latest reports of summary executions and massacres provide a challenge and an opportunity to the international community to take the needed initiative. Reports supported by reliable eyewitnesses document some of the summary executions and massacres carried out in January 2001 in Yakawlang. These reports indicate that in the taking and retaking of Yakawlang breaches of humanitarian law were committed by both parties as they violated the neutrality of medical facilities in the district and disregarded the rights of civilians to be treated as non-combatants. Yakawlang was captured by the United Front forces (Hezbe Wahdat and Harakat Islami) on 28 December 2000 but was recaptured by the Taliban in early January 2001. Taliban forces reached the district centre of Nayak in the morning of 8 January 2001. Following the retaking, there were reports of mass arrests followed by summary executions carried out between 8 and 12 January 2001. A number of aid agency personnel and a United Nations staff member were among those killed. The Human Rights Watch report published on 19 February 2001 has identified civilian victims, including a number of aid workers and staff of international humanitarian agencies, hospitals, and local relief and assistance organizations. This report indicates that search parties were organized to round up male civilians in house-to-house searches. Those rounded up were detained and many of them - the total number being estimated at several hundred - were reportedly executed. It is also reported that a number of Hazara elders who came to intercede with the Taliban were killed. Some of the execution sites identified include outside a relief agency in Nayak, outside the district hospital, the ravine behind the mosque in the old bazaar area, outside the prayer hall of Mindayak village and Qala Arbab Hassan. A number of sites of mass graves have also been identified.

12. The report has also identified the commanders of the respective forces in the Yakawlang operations. It is reported that Mullah Shahzad Kandahari, whose name was mentioned in reports relating to the Samangan massacre in May 2000, was one of the Taliban commanders involved in the Yakawlang operation. The presence of other Taliban commanders who are reported to have been in Yakawlang at that time include Mullah Abdul Sattar, Mullah Abdullah Sarhadi, Mullah Abdul Salam 'Rocketi' and Qari Ahmadullah of Ghazni.

13. It is thus clear that there is enough material available to carry out a more thorough investigation and to gather evidence with a view to establishing the exact circumstances in which civilians were detained and executed, as well as to identifying those responsible for such breaches of international humanitarian law. Such an investigation, if undertaken promptly, could reasonably be expected to achieve these objectives. Investigators could, through on-site visits, gather substantial evidence, as they would have access to the graves where the victims are

buried, the execution sites and many eyewitnesses to the events. The Taliban authorities and the Islamic State of Afghanistan would be expected to respect their obligation to cooperate in the carrying out of these investigations. The findings of these investigations would provide a basis for enforcing accountability through appropriate mechanisms at the national and international levels.

Humanitarian crisis: result of drought, displacement and conflict

14. The facts relating to the humanitarian crisis which are contained in my report need to be updated as the crisis has been deepening and the number of persons affected has been steadily increasing. In the six months between September 2000 and March 2001 700,000 Afghans have had to leave their homes because of drought, war, or a combination of the two. They have joined the ranks of those displaced by previous episodes of fighting. Over 1 million Afghans do not have the resources to see them through to the next harvest. In the most critical areas, nutritional indicators show that mortality rates have reached alarming levels. Three consecutive years of severe drought have had a devastating impact on the agriculture and economy of the country. Families are selling their animals, eating their seed and seeing their fruit trees wither and die.

15. Significant new refugee flows into Iran have been reported and some 170,000 have crossed into Pakistan since mid-2000. Of these, some 60,000 are in temporary shelters in the Shamshatoo camp near Peshawar. Personal interviews with some of the new arrivals confirm that what they were fleeing was the combined effect of drought, hunger and conflict. The recurrence of conflict in different areas exposed the civilian population to shelling and aerial bombardment, to massacres and summary executions, and forced conscription. They were thus victims of gross human rights violations and of breaches of international humanitarian law. A substantial part of them are in Jalozai camp near Peshawar where registration by the United Nations was not being allowed, thereby denying them the minimum assistance which was available to the refugees in Shamshatoo. Conditions of the newly arrived in Jalozai are said to be so desperate that it has been described as a living graveyard. The situation of refugees is aggravated by the imposition of a ban on new arrivals by Pakistan which, having hosted the single largest and one of the oldest refugee populations in the world, has argued that it simply cannot cope with new inflows. This has resulted in the suspension by regional authorities of the verification process begun on 25 January 2001 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to determine who is most vulnerable and in need of urgent assistance, followed by the Government's decision that all undocumented Afghans would be subject to deportation. Following these decisions, there were reports of the forcible deportation of thousands of Afghans. Many of those who had fled Afghanistan in order to survive in the face of drought, hunger and conflict were members of ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups. It is necessary to appeal to the authorities concerned to respect internationally agreed-upon principles of refugee protection in respect of the new arrivals from Afghanistan.

16. The urgent need for more humanitarian assistance cannot be overemphasized. The crisis will deepen if more resources are not quickly made available. The Afghanistan Appeal for 2001, which covers just "bare bones" requirements, was for US$ 229 million; this works out roughly to $10 per Afghan for the whole year. Traditionally, Afghans receive about half the requested amount; this means roughly $5 per Afghan. By contrast, the donor response per capita in Angola was $47.98 and $139.11 in East Timor in 2000. Near-famine conditions are being reported and

those engaged in the work of humanitarian assistance on the ground are issuing warnings of a severe famine which threatens to lead to further deaths from starvation. Afghanistan is classified among the three hungriest countries in the world. The World Food Programme launched a new emergency appeal on 13 March 2001 for a $76 million operation to save millions of people in Afghanistan from starvation owing to a long and devastating cycle of drought and civil war. This appeal will target 3.8 million people for one year.

Continuing armed conflict and the human rights deficit

17. Those engaged in armed conflict are devoting, for the destructive purposes of war, resources which could help to save the lives of those who are dying of cold and starvation. Not only does conflict divert life-saving resources but also inflicts suffering on the civilians who bear the brunt of the destruction. The authorities also cannot escape accountability for putting obstacles in the way of the work of humanitarian agencies, including harassment of aid personnel and deliberate denial of access to particular communities. The policy and practices of the Taliban authorities, which exacerbate the discrimination already suffered by Afghan women, continue to be a major concern. Women's mobility, including their ability to undertake paid employment outside the home, continues to be severely restricted.

18. The continuing conflict and its destructive impact on communities and the right to life, and the accumulated and indirect effects of war contribute to a massive human rights deficit. This deficit includes the denial of the right to food, the right to health and the right to education. Nor do Afghans enjoy freedom from fear or freedom of association. The collapse of civil society and the limited ability of Afghans to participate in or influence decision-making have a direct and negative impact on their right to life and other rights essential for livelihood and survival with a modicum of dignity. Women and girls suffer disproportionately in the realization and enjoyment of all their rights and there are few indications that this will improve significantly any time in the near future.

Annex

Mission Permanente
de l'Etat Islamique d'Afghanistan
auprès des Nations Unies à Genève

نمایندگی دایمی دولت اسلامی افغانستان
نزد ملل متحد در ژنیو

No: AFM 21/305

Genève, le 01 février 2001

Madame le Haut Commissaire,

Au cours des opérations militaires récentes, la milice des Taliban, en guise de représailles contre la population civile,ont perpétré des exécutions sommaires et massives.

Le Gouvernement de l' Etat Islamique d' Afghanistan vous prie de bien vouloir envoyer une Mission d' enquête ou d' entreprendre toute autre démarche qui vous parait adéquate sur ces exécutions qui en font suite à d' autres.

"L'impunité" dont les Taliban ont joui dans le passé , les encourage à continuer à perpétrer ces massacres.

Dans l' annexe , vous trouverez les noms des victimes de même que les localités où les massacres ont été perpétré.

Dans l' attente d'être informé des suites que vous voudrez bien donner à cette demande, je vous prie d' agréer, Madame le Haut Commissaire. l' assurance de ma haute considération.

Humayun TANDAR
Ministre conseiller
Chargé d' Affaires

Copie adressée à :
-Mr. Kamel Hussein,Rapporteur Spécial
sur la situation des droits de l' homme
en Afghanistan
- Rapporteur Spécial sur les exécutions
sommaires et extrajudiciaires

A l' intention de Mme Mary ROBINSON
Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies
aux Droits de l' Homme
Office des Nations Unies
GENEVE

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Telefax: (41-22)917-9003
Telegrammes: UNATIONS, GENEVE
Telex: 41 29 62
Telephone: (41-22)917-9111
Internet: www.unhchr.ch
E-mail: secrt.hcnr@unog.ch

Address
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVE 10

REFERENCE: G/SO 214 46-1

26 February 2001

Dear Sir,

I am writing in connection with a communication issued in February 2001 by the Taliban Ministry of Foreign Affairs alleging that United Front forces attacked the city of Bamyan in February 2001 and killed some 120 people, most of whom reportedly belonged to the Pushtoon ethnic group. It has been alleged that tens of children, women and elderly were among those killed. It has also been alleged that passengers travelling through Bamyan from the north of Afghanistan to Kabul have also been killed, their property looted and their vehicles set on fire.

I would be very grateful for your comments on the matters contained in the above communication.

Yours sincerely,

Kamal Hossain
Special Rapporteur of the
Commission on Human Rights
on the situation of human rights in
Afghanistan

Mr. Mohammad Homayun Tandar
Minister Counselor
Chargé d'Affairs
Permanent Mission of the Islamic State of Afghanistan
Geneva

News Update Wednesday, 24 January 2001

Armed Forces Foil Taliban Offensive in Takhar, Gain Ground

Taliban Retaliate by Killing Innocent Villagers, Bury Many in Mass Graves

Takhar, Afghanistan – The Pakistani-backed Taliban militia has, for some time now, prepared for a large-scale winter offensive on the positions of the Armed Forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in Khawja Ghar, in northern Afghanistan, in order to bring more of the country's territory under its control. The capture of additional areas would have created conditions for the Taliban's spread of extremism to the territories of Central Asian republics.

In an attempt to foil the latest Pakistani-backed Taliban offensive, the Armed Forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, in a preemptive operation, yesterday January 23, made some fresh gains by liberating the Villages of Qandahari Qeshlaq, Bagh Zakheera, Takhman and Mamayee. Additionally, the airstrip was also captured.

Military intelligence reports had already confirmed deployment of fresh Pakistani troops and shipment of large quantities of arms and ammunition in the provinces of Takhar and Kunduz, in northeastern Afghanistan, prior to January 18, 2001, when the latest United Nations sanctions became effective. The latest sanctions, part of the UN Security Council Resolution 1333, implements an arms embargo on the Pakistani-backed Taliban militia.

However, the Taliban upon loss of the said villages, engaged in mass killings of innocent civilians. At least two mass graves were found, where in one 13 and in the other 26 ordinary people were buried. Additionally, the Taliban forcibly took some 70 civilians as hostages upon their retreat.

Following are names of those mostly brutally shot in the face and buried in the mass graves found by the authorities of the Islamic State of Afghanistan today.

Name	Son Of	Village	Age	Profession
1. Zaidullah	Qurban Bye	Bagh Zakheera	45	Farmer
2. Noorullah	Zaidullah	Bagh Zakheera	17	Farmer
3. Abdullah	Haji Deewan Khan	Bagh Zakheera	30	Farmer
4. Ghazi Baye	Haji Deewan Khan	Bagh Zakheera	22	Farmer
5. Taher	Mullah Haider	Bagh Zakheera	50	Farmer
6. Ata Khan	Khal Baye	Bagh Zakheera	24	Farmer
7. Hameed	Khal Baye	Bagh Zakheera	22	Farmer
8. Mateen	Khal Baye	Bagh Zakheera	20	Farmer
9. Pahlawan	Ahmad	Bagh Zakheera	20	Shepherd
10. Muhebullah	Mahkam Taj	Bagh Zakheera	35	Farmer
11. Sufi	Baye Del	Bagh Zakheera	30	Farmer
12. Yaseen	Faiz Baye	Bagh Zakheera	35	Farmer
13. Assadullah	Sangee Baye	Bagh Zakheera	25	Shepherd

List of those murdered from the Village of Rustaq:

Name	Son Of	Village	Site of Murder
1. Habibullah	Baig Ali	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
2. Abdul Hameed	Haleem Qul	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
3. Shamsuddin	Mohammad Hassan	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
4. Ismayel	Abdul Sattar	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
5. Mohd. Naseem	Jan Mohd.	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
6. Imam Berdi	Taghi Murad	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
7. Imamuddin	Mohd. Akbar	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
8. Zamanuddin	Mohd. Aman	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
9. Bismillah	Mohd. Naim	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
10. Ahmadullah	Saifullah	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq

List of those murdered from the Village of Mamayee:

Name	Son Of	Village	Age	Profession
1. Mohd. Naim	Choba Khan	Mamayee	20	Farmer
2. Mrs. Faiz Baye		Mamyee	38	Housewife
3. Mahmood	Naik Mohd.	Mamayee	20	Farmer
4. Mullah Zaman	Ustad Tukhtar	Mamayee	30	Preacher
5. Qurban Khan	Ustad Tukhtar	Mamayee	35	Farmer

Note: Bodies of 16 others were so badly mutilated that it was impossible to recognize them.

The following is list of those forcibly taken by the Taliban:

Name	Son Of	Village	Age	Profession
1. Abdul Qamar	Qurban Ali	Mamayee	30	Farmer
2. Karim	Noor Ali	Mamayee	30	Farmer
3. Qara Khan	Tora Khan	Mamayee	45	Farmer
4. Mohd. Hakeem	Kata Baye	Mamayee	30	Farmer
5. Bazar Wakil	Jora Baye	Mamayee	40	Farmer
6. Nazir Ahmad	Kata Baye	Mamayee	25	Farmer
7. Ahmad	Naik Mohamad	Mamayee	30	Farmer
8. Naik Mohd. Baye		Mamayee	40	Farmer
9. Dewana Afel Baye	Aata Khan	Mamayee	84	Farmer
10. Said Mohd.	Shair Mohd.	Mamayee	35	Farmer
11. Abulilah Baig	Tash Taimor	Mamayee	45	Farmer
12. Hussain	Ayed Baye	Mamayee	30	Farmer
13. Shah Mohd.	Shah Mahmoud	Mamayee	25	Farmer
14. Meenab	Chopan Khan Baye	Mamayee	20	Farmer

15. Abdullah	Sardad	Mamayee	25	Farmer
16. Qari Abdul Hadi	Qari Zaher	Mamayee	35	Preacher
17. Zia	Sara Khan Baye	Mamayee	20	Farmer
18. Parukhuddin	Ismail Chal	Mamayee	30	Farmer
19. Zaoqi	Top Alam	Mamayee	35	Farmer
20. Azam Qul Baye	Abdi Baye	Mamayee	40	Farmer
21. Ghulam Qader	Ghulam Haider	Mamayee	30	Farmer
22. Eshan	Said Murtaza	Mamayee	10	Farmer
23. Eshan	Said Ata	Mamayee	25	Farmer

<H4>Afghan Taleban deny massacring civilians in central Province </H4>

<EM>Text of report by Pro-Taleban Afghan news agency Bakhtar on 19 February</EM>

Kabul:

Letter by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan would like to send it regards to the UN coordination mission in Kabul and requests it to convey the content of this letter to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva and to all the other relevant legal institutions.
Recently the opponents of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan with foreigners' support mounted an attack on the town of Bamian [centre of central Bamian Province]. To avoid casualities among innocent local people, the army of the Islamic Emirate decided to retreat.
When the opponents entered Bamian they resorted to crime and genocide, and as Bamian is in the crossroads between the northern Provinces and Kabul and a number of other towns, those travelling through Bamian were killed and looted too.
The Islamic Emirate 's army could not tolerate these criminal actions of the opponents and attacked Bamian and, with the blessing of God, managed to clear it of corrupt and wicked elements.
After entering the town, the Islamic army found dead bodies of innocent men, women and children.
Where are human rights activists now and why don't they condemn the deeds of our opponents?
We can see that some human rights activists always accuse the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan of violations and ignore wrongdoings and crimes of our opponents.

These [human rights] institutions obtain baseless and inaccurate reports from unreliable and biased sources and the opponents of the Islamic Emirate.
The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan controlled Bamian Province for two and half years. No complaints were heard from anybody and all the people there lived in an atmosphere of peace and security.
We once again resolutely deny the baseless accusations that allegedly hundreds of people have been killed by the Islamic Emirate's army in Yakawlang [District] of Bamian Province. If anyone was killed there he was killed by the opposition militia.
In the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan there is no racial, ethnic and or any other discrimination. Security has been restored in Bamian Province now and people can live in peace.
The Foreign Ministry takes the opportunity to convey its best regards.

<EM>Source: Bakhtar news agency, Kabul, in Dari 1340 gmt 19 Feb 01</EM>

د افغانستان اسلامی امارت
د بهرنیو چارو وزارت
Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

کګه: ۹۴۳
نېټه: ۱۴۲۱/۱۱/۲۵

یادداشت

وزارت امور خارجه امارت اسلامی افغانستان با اظهار تعارفات به دفتر محترم ناظم ملل متحد در کابل احتراماً مینگارد تا متن ذیل را از طریق خویش به کمیسیون حقوق بشر در ژنیو و سایر مراجع حقوق بشر اطلاع داده امتنان بخشند.

چندی قبل مخالفین امارت اسلامی افغانستان به همکاری جانب بر شهر بامیان تجاوز را آغاز نمودند. بر ی پنکه در این حملات تلفات به مردم بیگناه تمیز نگردد، لازم دیده شد تا اردوی امارت اسلامی عقب نشینی نمایند.

قتی مخالفین داخل شهر بامیان شدند دست به جنایات آنه گتسی در شهر بامیان زده و عمداً چون بمبی راه رفت و آمد ولایات شمال با شهر کابل و سایر شهر ها میباشد عابرین این شهر ها را که از بامیان در حال عبور بودند نیز به قتل رسانیده، مال و دارائی شانرا به یغما بردند.

اردوی امارت اسلامی افغانستان این جنایات مخالفین را تحمل کرده نتوانسته به شهر بامیان حملات خویش را آغاز و به نصرت الهی این شهر را از وجود عناصر شر و فساد نجات داده و بازهم شان رحمتی اسلامی در شهر بامیان احساس شد. ها انسان به شمول مردان، زنان و اطفال بیگناه که توسط مخالفین به قتل رسیده، که به مشاهده رسید. حالا گجا است داعیان حقوق بشر که عمل بشری را محکوم نمایند؟ تا وقتیکه درک مینمایند یک تعداد از داعیان حقوق بشر جانبدار بوده و همیشه بر امارت اسلامی اتهام وارد مینمایند و از جنایت مخالفین چشم میپوشند این ادارات اظهارات بی اساس و نادرست را از منابع

د افغانستان اسلامی امارت
د بهرنیو چارو وزارت
Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

شکره:

نمبر:

غیر ملزق مغرضین و مخالفین امارت اسلامی بدست آوردند که عاری از حقیقت میباشد امارت اسلای در ولایت بامیان بیش از دونیم سال میشود که حاکمیت دارد که از هیچ کس و یه مرجعی شکایات شنیده نشد و تمام مردم در فضای صلح و امنیت به زندگی خویش مصروف بودند و هستند. ما یکبار دیگر اتهامات بی اساس را که گویا در یکاولنگ ولایت بامیان اضافه از یکصد تن اشخاص ملکی توسط اردوی امارت اسلای به قتل رسده اند جداً رد مینمائیم و اگر کشته شده باشند آنهم نظامیان خواهد بود.

در قلمرو امارت اسلامی هیچ نوع تبعیض نژادی. قومی و غیره وجود نداشته و اکنون هم در ولایت بامیان امنیت کامل تامین بوده و مردم در صلح و آرامش به زندگی خویش میپردازند.

وزارت امور خارجه ممنون است تا موضوع را به مرجع مربوطه اطلاع داده و امتنان بخشید.

وزارت امور خارجه با اغتنام از فرصت به تجدید احترامات فایقه میپردازد.

RECEIVED

به اداره محترم ناظم ملل متحد در کابل.

ACT.
B. F. DATE:

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Telefax (41-22)917-9003
Telegrammes UNATIONS, GENEVE
Telex 41 29 62
Telephone (41-22)917-9111
Internet www.unhchr.ch
E-mail: secrt.hchr@unog.ch

Address:
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVE 10

REFERENCE: G/SO 214 (46-7)

26 February 2001

Dear Mawlawi Wakeel Ahmed,

I am writing in connection with a communication dated 1 February 2001 received from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in Geneva in which it is alleged that in January 2001, Taliban forces engaged in the killing of civilians in the Khawja Ghar area of northern Afghanistan. Lists of persons with their names, age and profession who were killed in the villages of Rustaq, Bagh Zakheera and Mamayee is attached. It is reported that at least two mass graves were found, containing the bodies of 13 and 26 persons, respectively, in the villages.

I would be very grateful for your comments on the matters contained in the above communication in which it is also alleged that 70 civilians from the area have been taken as hostages.

Yours sincerely,

Kamal Hossain
Special Rapporteur of the
Commission on Human Rights
on the situation of human rights in
Afghanistan

Mawlawi Wakeel Ahmed Mutawakel
Taliban Minister of Foreign Affairs
Kabul, Afghanistan

Following are names of those mostly brutally shot in the face and buried in the mass graves found by the authorities of the Islamic State of Afghanistan today

Name	Son Of	Village	Age	Profession
1. Zaidullah	Qurban Bye	Bagh Zakheera	45	Farmer
2. Noorullah	Zaidullah	Bagh Zakheera	17	Farmer
3. Abdullah	Haji Deewan Khan	Bagh Zakheera	30	Farmer
4. Ghani Baye	Haji Deewan Khan	Bagh Zakheera	22	Farmer
5. Taher	Mullah Haider	Bagh Zakheera	50	Farmer
6. Ata Khan	Khal Baye	Bagh Zakheera	24	Farmer
7. Hameed	Khal Baye	Bagh Zakheera	22	Farmer
8. Mateen	Khal Baye	Bagh Zakheera	20	Farmer
9. Pahlawan	Ahmad	Bagh Zakheera	30	Shepherd
10. Muhebullah	Mahkam Taj	Bagh Zakheera	25	Farmer
11. Sufi	Baye Del	Bagh Zakheera	30	Farmer
12. Yaseen	Faiz Baye	Bagh Zakheera	35	Farmer
13. Assadullah	Sangee Baye	Bagh Zakheera	25	Shepherd

List of those murdered from the Village of Rustaq:

Name	Son Of	Village	Site of Murder
1. Habibullah	Baig Ali	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
2. Abdul Hameed	Haleem Qul	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
3. Shamsuddin	Mohammad Hassan	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
4. Ismayel	Abdul Samar	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
5. Mohd. Naseem	Jan Mohd.	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
6. Imam Berdi	Taghi Murad	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
7. Imamuddin	Mohd. Akbar	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
8. Zamanuddin	Mohd. Aman	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
9. Bismillah	Mohd. Naim	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq
10. Ahmadullah	Saifullah	Rustaq	Qandahari Qeshlaq

List of those murdered from the Village of Mamayee:

Name	Son Of	Village	Age	Profession
1. Mohd. Naim	Chota Khan	Mamayee	20	Farmer
2. Mrs. Faiz Baye		Mamyee	38	Housewife
3. Mahmood	Naik Mohd.	Mamayee	20	Farmer
4. Mullah Zaman	Ustad Takhtar	Mamayee	30	Preacher
5. Qurban Khan	Ustad Takhtar	Mamayee	35	Farmer

Note: Bodies of 16 others were so badly mutilated that it was impossible to recognize them.

The following is list of those forcibly taken by the Taliban:

Name	Son Of	Village	Age	Profession
1. Abdul Qamar	Qurban Ali	Mamayee	30	Farmer
2. Karim	Noor Ali	Mamayee	30	Farmer
3. Qari Khan	Tora Khan	Mamayee	45	Farmer
4. Mohd. Hakeem	Kata Baye	Mamayee	30	Farmer
5. Bazar Wakil	Jora Baye	Mamayee	40	Farmer
6. Nasir Ahmad	Kata Baye	Mamayee	25	Farmer
7. Ahmad	Naik Mohamad	Mamayee	30	Farmer
8. Naik Mohd. Baye		Mamayee	40	Farmer
9. Dewana Afel Baye	Aata Khan	Mamayee	84	Farmer
10. Said Mohd.	Shair Mohd.	Mamayee	35	Farmer
11. Abulilah Baig	Tash Taimor	Mamayee	45	Farmer
12. Hussain	Ayed Baye	Mamayee	30	Farmer
13. Shah Mohd.	Shah Mahmoud	Mamayee	25	Farmer
14. Meenab	Chopan Khan Baye	Mamayee	20	Farmer
15. Abdullah	Sardad	Mamayee	25	Farmer
16. Qari Abdul Hadi	Qari Zaher	Mamayee	35	Preacher
17. Zia	Sara Khan Baye	Mamayee	20	Farmer
18. Parukhuddin	Ismail Chal	Mamayee	30	Farmer
19. Zaoqi	Top Alam	Mamayee	35	Farmer
20. Azam Qul Baye	Abdi Baye	Mamayee	40	Farmer
21. Ghulam Qader	Ghulam Haider	Mamayee	30	Farmer
22. Eshan	Said Murata	Mamayee	10	Farmer
23. Eshan	Said Ata	Mamayee	25	Farmer

Permanent Mission of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to the United Nations at Geneva
Geneva. 6 March 2001

Ref: AFM21/011

Sir.

We acknowledge receipt of your letter C/SO 214(46-17) of 26 February 2001. in which you refer to Taliban allegations that the armed forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan had executed 120 people. the majority of them Pashtuns, at Bamian.

On behalf of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, we reject these allegations and suggest that, in order to establish the truth, you visit Bamian and conduct an enquiry into them.

We suggest that, at the same time, you visit the Yakaolang district (Bamian province) and make enquiries into the massacre of several hundreds of civilians by the Taliban.

My Government is prepared to do all in its power to facilitate your investigation. In this way you will be able to distinguish between the truth and lies about these massacres.

Accept. Sir. the assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signed]

Humayun Tandar
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'Affaires

Mr. Kamal Hussein
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson
Geneva

HR/NONE/2001/74

In the Name of Allah, the Most Benevolent and Most Merciful

The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Number: 1025
Date: 19 March 2001

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan extends its respects to the United Nations mission in Kabul.

In his letter number G 50214(46_17), Kamal Hossain writes:

The representative of Rabbani in Geneva has sent me a letter, which states as if the forces of the Islamic Emirate have killed and arrested civilians in Khwaja Ghar and in surrounding districts in the northern parts of Afghanistan.

Kamal Hossain knows well that the opponents of the Islamic Emirate cast unfounded and baseless accusations against the Islamic Emirate. Forces of the Islamic Emirate have never committed such killings or arrests and we strongly deny these accusations and consider them as lies.

We expect from Kamal Hossain that he does not believe in reports of the opposition, and of the prejudiced, and does not cast such accusations on the Islamic Emirate.

The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan requests that the Mission of the United Nations in Kabul forward this message to Kamal Hossain.

Once again, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs renews its respects [to the Mission of the United Nations in Kabul].

Seal and signature

[Unofficial translation by UNCO, Islamabad]